SECTION C

GRAMMAIRE

LES ARTICLES DÉFINIS

Definite articles

LE (the) – Used before masculine singular noun.

LA (the) – Used before feminine singular noun.

L' (the) – Used before masculine/feminine singular noun starting with vowel.

LES (the) – Used before masculine and feminine plural noun.

The French definite article is similar to the English definite article.

1. Definite articles are used to describe something specific.

   Eg. J'ai **les** yeux noirs. (I have black eyes.)

2. To express likes and dislikes with verbs like 'aimer, adorer, détester and préférer'.

   Eg. Il aime **la** salade. (He likes salad.)

3. With the days of the week, seasons, newspaper and languages.

   Eg. **(*a*)** Je ne vais pas à l'école **le** dimanche. (I don't go to school on Sunday.)

   (*b*) J'aime **l'**été. (I like summer season.)

4. With the names of countries, mountains, lakes, continents.

   Eg. **L'**Inde s'appelle aussi 'Bharat'/'Hindustan'. (India is also called 'Bharat'/'Hindustan'.)

LES ARTICLES INDÉFINIS

Indefinite articles

UN (a, an) – Used before masculine singular noun.

UNE (a, an) – Used before feminine singular noun.

DES (some) – Used before masculine and feminine plural noun.

1. Indefinite articles are used to describe something general.

   Eg. J'achète des pommes. (I buy some apples.)

2. In some cases, indefinite articles are used in English whereas they are omitted in French while talking about nationality, religion and profession.

   Eg. (*a*) Elle est étudiante. (She is a student.)

   (*b*) Il est indien. (He is an Indian.)

3. When adjective is placed before the noun then 'de' is used in place of 'des'.

   Eg. (*a*) Ce sont des belles filles. (wrong)

   (*b*) Ce sont de belles filles. (right)

4. In negative expressions 'un, une, des' change to 'de/d' except with the verb 'être'.

   Eg. (*a*) J'ai un crayon. – Je n'ai pas de crayon. (change)

   (*b*) C'est une fille. – Ce n'est pas une fille. (no change with 'être' verb)

LES ARTICLES PARTITIFS

Partitive Articles

DU (some) – Used before masculine singular noun

DE LA (some) – Used before feminine singular noun

DE L' (some) – Used before masculine/feminine singular noun beginning with vowel

DES (some) – Used before masculine/feminine plural noun

The partitive articles are used with unknown quantity of something specially with liquid and food items and it is also used with sentiments or the quality of a person.

Eg. (*a*) Je mange de la salade. (I eat some salad.)

(*b*) Il a du courage. (He is courageous.)

1. In negative expressions, the partitive article changes to 'de/d'.

   Eg. (*a*) Je ne mange pas de salade. (I don't eat salad.)

   (*b*) Je ne bois pas d'eau. (I don't drink water.)

2. With adverbs of quantity, the partitive article is usually reduced to 'de/d'.

   Eg. Il mange beaucoup de chocolats. (He eats many chocolats.)

3. With the verbs 'aimer', 'adorer', 'détester' and 'préférer' definite article is used in place of partitive article in both affirmative and negative sentences.

   While doing partitive articles if the sentence begins with noun, then also definite article is used.

   Eg. (*a*) Le pain est doré. (The bread is soft.)

   (*b*) Il aime le chocolat. (He likes chocolate.)

   (*c*) Il n'aime pas le chocolat. (He doesn't like chocolate.)

   But pay attention while using the same verbs with other verbs.

   Eg. (*a*) Il aime manger du chocolat.

   (*b*) Il n'aime pas manger de chocolat.

LES ARTICLES CONTRACTÉS

Contracted Articles

While attempting question of contracted articles, keep in mind the gender of the noun as they are used according to the gender of noun and numbers. Contracted articles are formed with preposition *à* and *de* with definite articles *le, la, l', les.*

Points to remember

1. One has to be more careful while selecting the contracted articles.
2. Observe the sentence properly and be careful about gender of the noun and number.
3. One must keep in mind the preposition *à* and *de* while using contracted articles.

The contracted articles are used 'to go to a place' or 'to come from a place'.

A. to/at/in – à (proper noun)

(to/at/in) the – au (before masculine singular noun)

(to/at/in) the – à la (before feminine singular noun)

(to/at/in) the – à l' (before masculine/feminine singular noun begining with vowel)

(to/at/in) the – aux (before masculine/feminine plural noun)

Eg. Aujourd'hui je vais **à l'**école pour parler **à l'**instituteur. Puis **au** marché **et à la** banque.Le soir je vais jouer **aux** échecs avec des amis.

B. of/from – de/ d' (proper noun)

(of/from) the – du (before masculine singular noun)

(of/from) the – de la (before feminine singular noun)

(of/from) the – des (before masculine/feminine plural noun)

(of/from) the – de l' (before masculine/feminine singular noun begining with vowel)

Eg. Le livre **du** professeur, les crayons **des** élèves, le stylo **de la** copine, la gomme **de l'**ami et la plume **de l'**amie sont sur la table.

LES ADJECTIFS DÉMONSTRATIFS

Demonstrative adjectives

A **demonstrative adjective** is used to point out someone or something as in English (this/that/ these/those). It is always placed before the noun.

	Ce	– masculine singular
This/That	Cette	– feminine singular
	Cet	– masculine singular begining with vowel
These/Those	Ces	– masculine/feminine plural

Eg. Le garçon habite dans **cet** immeuble. Il achète **ce** stylo, **cette** gomme et **ces** crayons pour **ces** filles.

Points to remember

1. Observe the sentence carefully and be assured about the gender of the noun and number.
2. One must recall the table of demonstrative adjectives.
3. Select the demonstrative adjective wisely.
4. Do not forget the rules of using demonstrative adjectives.

LES ADJECTIFS POSSESSIFS

Possessive adjectives

The possessive adjectives agree in gender and number with the noun they introduce. A possessive adjective specifies the noun possessed. Like other French adjectives, possessive adjectives have to agree with the word they modify in gender and in number.

	Je	Tu	Il/Elle	Nous	Vous	Ils/Elles
Masculine	mon	ton	son	notre	votre	leur
Feminine	ma	ta	sa	notre	votre	leur
Plural	mes	tes	ses	nos	vos	leurs
	my	your	his/her	our	your	their

Points to remember

1. Observe the sentence carefully and be assured about the gender of the noun and number.
2. One must recall the table of possessive adjective.
3. Select the possessive adjective wisely.
4. Do not forget to make the change according to the gender of the noun and number.

Attention: If feminine noun starts with vowel or 'h mute' (*une amie, une école, une horloge, une histoire, une image etc.*) then use **mon, ton, son** in place of **ma, ta, sa.**

C'est ma école. (wrong) → C'est mon école. (correct)

LES VERBES AU PRESENT

Verbs in Present Tense

Verbes du 1er groupe (l'infinitif se termine par '-er')		Verbes du 2e groupe (l'infinitif se termine par '-ir')		Verbes du 3e groupe
-e	-ons	-is	-issons	- Les verbes en '-ir'
-es	-ez	-is	-issez	- Les verbes en '-oir',
-e	-ent	-it	-issent	'-oire', '-re', '-dre', '-tre'
- 'Aller' (une exception)				

LE PRÉSENT PROGRESSIF

Present continuous

Le présent progressif is the present continuous tense which is used to describe activities/actions that are in the process of doing.

Formation : Sub + être (au présent) + en train de + infinitif

Je suis en train de conduire. (I'm driving right now.)

PASSÉ COMPOSÉ

Simple past tense

Le passé composé is the simple past tense and present perfect tense which is used to express something that has been completed in the past, something that was done a certain amount of times in the past and a series of some things which were completed in the past.

Eg. "I ate", "I did eat" and "I have eaten" - J'ai mangé. (passé composé)

FORMATION

To conjugate a verb in the passé composé, the auxiliary (or helping) verb, either avoir/être is conjugated in the present indicative and the past participle is then added.

Past Participle Formation

-er verbs - replace -er with é

-ir verbs - replace -ir with i

-re verbs - replace -re with u

Note: Irregular verbs must be memorized.

Here is a small list of past participles:

Ending with -é	Ending with -u	Ending with -i	Ending with -is	Ending with -it	Particular case
aller – allé	voir – vu	finir – fini	mettre – mis	faire – fait	étre – été
habiter – habité	lire – lu	partir – parti	prendre – pris	dire – dit	avoir – eu
parler – parlé	savoir – su	choisir – choisi	apprendre – appris	écrire – écrit	naîre – né
manger – mangé	boire – bu	sortir – sorti	comprendre – compris		offrir – offert
arriver – arrivé	vendre – vendu	grandir – grandi			mourir– mort
	courir – couru				

AUXILIARY VERB FORMATION

1. **Pronominal or Reflexive verbs** are always conjugated with the auxiliary être.
2. Most verbs form the passé composé with avoir, however there are a small number of verbs which shows movement of the subject from one place to another are always conjugated with être. Seventeen special intransitive verbs take être (six of which can also take avoir, as explained below).

Verbs that take ÊTRE in the Passé Composé

arriver (to arrive) # partir (to leave)

descendre (to get down) # monter (to climb)

venir (to come) # aller (to go)

entrer (to enter) # sortir (to go out)

naître (to be born) # mourir (to die)

tomber (to fall) # rester (to stay)

(retourner (to return) / revenir (to come back) / devenir (to become) / passer (to pass by)

rentrer (to re-enter / go home)

Note: Past participle always agrees with the subject while conjugating with the auxiliary verb 'être' and is known as'accord'.

Eg. (*a*) Richard est allé au restaurant.

(*b*) Catherine est allée au restaurant.

(*c*) Richard et Catherine sont allés au restaurant.

(*d*) Sylvie et Catherine sont allées au restaurant.

VERBES TRANSITIFS ET INTRANSITIFS

Transitive and Intrasitive Verbs

Transitive verbs by definition have an object, either a direct object or an indirect object. Intransitive verbs never have objects. The verbs (rentrer, monter, retourner, descendre, sortir, passer) used transitively are always conjugated with *avoir.*

Eg.

Transitif (with the auxiliary avoir) (object after the verb)	**Intransitif (with the auxiliary être) (object after the preposition)**
Sylvie **a rentré** le stylo.	Sylvie **est rentrée** à sa maison.
Il **a monté** les malles.	Il **est monté** sur le toit.
Elle **a retourné** le livre.	Elle **est retournée** chez moi.
Tu **as descendu** la valise.	Tu **es descendu(e)** de l'escalier.
J'**ai sorti** mon stylo sur la table.	Je **suis sorti(e)** de la classe.
Elle **a passé** un examen.	Elle **est passée** par mon école.

L'IMPARFAIT

Imperfect Tense

The imperfect tense (l'imparfait) is used to describe states of being and habitual actions in the past and also refers to events without a specific duration.

USAGE OF THE IMPERFECT

1. To refer to previously ongoing and repeated events that are now completely finished.
2. To express an action that happened often in the past, such as a habit where you use phrases like I used to do... and I would do.
3. In describing the past, including things such as: time, location, weather, age, physical appearance, physical and emotional conditions or states, attitudes and desires and other mental experiences.
4. Actions that occurred while something else was happening.
5. To compare and contrast events in the present with events in the past.

Note: The verbs which are used to describe states or circumstances, are often seen in the imparfait: *avoir, désirer, être, préférer, penser, espérer, détester, pouvoir, savoir, devoir*

FORMATION

For all verbs except for *être*, the imperfect stem is determined by removing the -ons from the nous form of the present indicative of the verb and then add the endings of the imperfect i.e. (-ais, -ais, -ait, -ions, -iez, -aient)

Certain verbs (given below) are stem-changing in the **Nous** form of the present indicative; these are stem changing the imperfect also. The stem change that applies in the present indicative is retained when conjugating the **Je, Tu, Il** and **Ils** forms of the imperfect. That stem change is reversed when conjugating the Nous and Vous forms of the imperfect.

- cer	=	je commençais	mais	nous commencions
- ger	=	je mangeais	mais	nous mangions
- aindre/-eindre	=	je craignais	mais	nous craignions
- ier	=	j'étudiais	mais	nous étudiions
- yer	=	je payais	mais	nous payions

For être, the imperfect stem is ét-

J'étais	Nous étions
Tu étais	Vous étiez
Il/Elle/On était	Ils/Elles étaient

Passé Composé vs. Imparfait	
Passé Composé (result)	**Imparfait (description)**
1. action terminated (J'**ai lu** un livre.)	**1. continous/habitual action** (Tous les jours je **lisais** un livre.)
2. action continued for a period of time and now it is stopped (J'**ai habité** deux ans à Delhi.)	2. description in the past (**C'était** l'hiver, la neige **tombait** lentement.)
3. action which is repeated many times (plusieurs fois) in past (J'**ai lu** ce livre plusieurs fois.)	**3. describe the state using *être, détester, aimer, adorer*** (Il **était** petit. J'**aimais** ses yeux.)
4. action which continues in the same time (imparfait), another action terminated (passé composé) (Je **dormais** quand le téléphone **a sonné**.)	**4. Two actions happened at the same time. (imp.-imp)** (Quand je **lisais**, elle **écoutait** la musique.)
5. Following below are the words used in passé composé : 2, 3, 4,... fois, longtemps, pendant 2 jours, toute la semaine, tout à coup, soudain, brusquement, jamais, hier	**5. Following below are the words used in imparfait:** d'habitude, rarement, d'ordinaire, habituellement, chaque jour, pendant que..., le mardi, tous les jours

L'INTERROGATION

Interrogation

There are three ways of asking the same questions.

(*a*) L'intonation → Tu parles français ?

(*b*) Est-ce que → Est-ce que tu parles français ?

(*c*) L'inversion → Parles-tu français ?

Here is a small list of interrogative words

Où	→	Where	Qui	→	Who
D'où	→	From where	En quoi	→	Of what
Quand	→	When	Quel(s) / Quelle(s)	→	Which/What
Depuis quand	→	Since when	Avec qui	→	With whom
Jusqu'à quand	→	Till when	Pour qui	→	For whom
Pourquoi	→	Why	Combien	→	How much
Comment	→	How	Combien de	→	How many
Quoi	→	What/Which	De quelle couleur	→	What is the color
De quoi	→	About what	Depuis	→	Since
Par quoi	→	By what	À qui	→	Whom / To whom
Avec quoi	→	With what	À quelle heure	→	At what time
Qui est-ce ?	→	Who is this?	Qu'est-ce que c'est ?	→	What is this?

GRAMMAIRE

LE FUTUR SIMPLE

Simple Future

To refer to events that will occur in the future, we use simple future (le futur simple).

FORMATION OF SIMPLE FUTURE

1. To form the future tense with most verbs, simply add the following endings to the infinitive form. → (-ai, -as, -a, -ons, -ez, -ont)
2. For regular and irregular '-er' or '-ir' verbs, the infinitive is the future stem.
3. For regular and irregular '-re' verbs, the infinitive (after dropping the final e) is the future stem.
4. **Exception:** Verbs that are stem-changing in the present are stem-changing in the future also. Certain irregular verbs have irregular future stems. (Not all irregular verbs have irregular future stems.)

Stem Changes

Verb Change	From	→	Change To
-ler verbs (*Eg*. appeler etc.)	ler	→	ller
-ter verbs (*Eg*. jeter etc.)	ter	→	tter
-yer verbs (*Eg*. payer etc.)	yer	→	ier
Verbs with an 'e' (*Eg*. acheter)	e	→	è
Verbs with 'é' (*Eg*. préférer)	é	→	è

Completely Irregular Verbs

These verbs do not base their stem on the infinitive.

avoir	→	j'aurai	être	→	je serai	aller	→	j'irai
faire	→	je ferai	tenir	→	je tiendrai	venir	→	je viendrai
vouloir	→	je voudrai	valoir	→	je vaudrai	savoir	→	je saurai
cueillir	→	je cueillerai	devoir	→	je devrai	recevoir	→	je recevrai
voir	→	je verrai	pouvoir	→	je pourrai	courir	→	je courrai
mourir	→	je mourrai	envoyer	→	j'enverrai	falloir	→	il faudra
pleuvoir	→	il pleuvra	apercevoir	→	j'apercevrai	s'asseoir	→	je m'assiérai/je m'as soirai

LE FUTUR PROCHE

Near Future

Le futur proche (Near Future) is used to indicate something that is going to happen in the immediate future. The futur proche is usually translated into English as going + infinitive (Eg. going to eat, going to talk).

FORMATION

Subject + aller in present + infinitive of the main verb

Eg. Je vais vendre

Tu vas vendre

Il/Elle/On va vendre

Nous allons vendre

Vous allez vendre

Ils/Elles vont vendre

LE FUTUR ANTÉRIEUR

Future Perfect

Le future antérieur (Future Perfect) is a compound tense used to describe an action that will have been completed before a reference point in the future. It is normally used to describe an action that will have happened by a specific point in the future.

FORMATION

The future perfect (futur antérieur) is formed with the simple future of the auxiliary (either 'être' or 'avoir'), plus the past participle of the main verb. The choice between 'être' and 'avoir' as an auxiliary is the same as in passé composé.

Eg. faire – 'To do'

Sub + simple future of 'avoir' + past participle

J'aurai fait	(I will have done.)
Tu auras fait	(You will have done.)
Il/Elle/On aura fait	(He/She/It/One will have done.)
Nous aurons fait	(We will have done.)
Vous aurez fait	(You will have done.)
Ils/Elles auront fait	(They will have done.)

Eg. partir – 'to leave'

Sub + simple future of 'être' + past participle

Je serai parti(e)	(I will have left.)
Tu seras parti(e)	(You will have left.)
Il/Elle/On sera parti(e)	(He/She/It/One will have left.)
Nous serons parti(e)s	(We will have left.)
Vous serez parti(e)(s)	(You will have left.)
Ils/Elles seront parti(e)s	(They will have left.)

The future perfect (futur antérieur) is used after certain conjunctions like 'quand' and 'lorsque' (when) or 'dès que' and 'aussitôt que' (as soon as).

Eg. Quand nous aurons acheté (action 1) la voiture, nous partirons (action 2) pour les vacances.

action 1 → futur antérieur　　　　**action 2** → futur simple

L'IMPÉRATIF

Imperative

Imperative is used to give orders/commands, express requests or make suggestions.

FORMATION

The imperative form of the verb is based on the present tense conjugation of the subject pronoun **Tu, Nous & Vous.** To form the imperative simply drop the subject pronoun from the construction and keep the forms.

The *nous* and *vous* forms are the same as the indicative in both regular and irregular verbs (except the 4 irregulars **'être, avoir, savoir'** and **'vouloir'**).

Eg. **(*a*)** Parler fort

Nous Parlons fort !(Let us speak loudly!)

Vous Parlez fort ! (Speak loudly!)

(*b*) Sortir

Sortons ! (Let us leave!)

Sortez ! (Leave!)

The tu form is also the same unless it comes from an infinitive that ends in '-er', in which case the tu form would drop the 's'.

Eg. **(*a*)** Parler fort

Tu parle~~s~~ fort → Parle fort ! (Speak loudly!)

(*b*) Sortir

Sors ! (Leave!)

You could also drop the 's' when an '-ir' verb have the same endings as an '-er' verb.

Eg. Ouvrir la porte.

Tu ouvre~~s~~ la porte. → Ouvre la porte ! (Open the door!)

Note: → Don't forget to put exclamation mark (!) at the end of the sentence.

→ The verbs 'falloir, pouvoir' and 'devoir' have no imperatives.

Conjugation: Imperative

Pronoms sujets	Verbes en -er		Verbes en -ir	Verbes en -re
	Marcher	**Aller**	**Finir**	**Attendre**
Tu	Marche !	Va !	Finis !	Attends !
Nous	Marchons !	Allons !	Finissons !	Attendons !
Vous	Marchez !	Allez !	Finissez !	Attendez !

Eg. **Présent** → **Impérative**

Vous marchez vite. (You walk fast.) → Marchez vite ! (Walk fast!)

Exceptions

'Être, Avoir, Savoir' & 'Vouloir' are the only verbs that are irregular in the imperative.

Subject Pronouns	Être	Avoir	Savoir	Vouloir
Tu	Sois !	Aie !	Sache !	Veuille !
Nous	Soyons !	Ayons !	Sachons !	Veuillons !
Vous	Soyez !	Ayez !	Sachez !	Veuillez !

Conjugation: Imperative with the pronominal verb

Présent	Impératif	
	à l'affirmatif	au négatif
Tu te laves	Lave-toi !	Ne te lave pas !
Nous nous lavons	Lavons-nous !	Ne nous lavons pas !
Vous vous lavez	Lavez-vous !	Ne vous lavez pas !

LA NÉGATION

Negation

1. Negation is simply made by adding ne/n' before the verb and pas after the verb.

   Eg. Non, je n'aime pas la robe.

   Note:

   1. Indefinite articles and partitive articles change to de/d'.

      Eg. (*a*) Non, je n'ai pas de crayon.

      (*b*) Non, je ne bois pas de thé.

   2. With the verb 'être', all articles remain same.

      Eg. Ce n'est pas une gomme.

2. **Les expressions négatives (Negative expressions)**

   There are many other French words that one can use to negate a positive statement besides the basic form ne /n'+ verb+ pas.

1. Encore	→ Ne + verb + plus
2. Souvent/Toujours/Quelquefois/Parfois	→ Ne + verb + jamais
3. Souvent	→ Ne + verb + pas souvent
4. Déjà	→ Ne + verb + pas encore
5. Encore	→ Ne + verb + plus
6. Quelque chose / tout	→ Ne + verb + rien (while replacing object) → Rien ne + verb (while replacing subject)
7. Quelqu'un / Tout le monde / Tous	→ Ne + verb + personne (while replacing object) → Personne ne + verb (while replacing subject)
8. Quelque part / partout	→ Ne + verb + nulle part
9. When two verbs, nouns, adjectives are separated with 'et' or 'ou' (either/or), then we use	→ Ne + verb + ni ..... ni (neither/nor)
10. Tous + noun (plural)	→ Ne + verb + aucun(e) + singular noun (while replacing object) → Aucun(e) + ne + verb (singular) (while replacing subject)

SECTION C

GRAMMAIRE

LES PRÉPOSITIONS

Prepositions

Prepositions are words which link two related parts of a sentence. They are placed in front of nouns in order to indicate a relationship between the noun and the verb, adjective or noun that precedes it. They help to locate a thing or a person in time and space.

à (au, à la, à l', aux)	→	in, to, at	de (du, de la, de l', des)	→	of, from, about
sauf	→	except	près de	→	near to
quant à	→	as for	loin de	→	far from
au sujet de	→	on the subject of	avant	→	before
avec	→	with	chez	→	at, to the place
contre	→	against	dans	→	in
depuis	→	since	à travers	→	across, through
dedans	→	inside, within	de l'autre côté de	→	on the other side of
au lieu de	→	in place of	derrière	→	behind
devant	→	in front of	malgré	→	despite
parmi	→	among	entre	→	between
vers	→	towards	hors de	→	outside of
envers	→	toward	d'après	→	according to
autour de	→	around	pendant	→	during
en face de	→	facing	sans	→	without
pour	→	for	sous	→	under
sur	→	on	au-dessous de	→	below
selon	→	according to	grâce à	→	thanks to
au-dessus de	→	above	à gauche de	→	to/on the left of
à cause de	→	because of	au milieu de	→	in the middle of
à droite de	→	to/on the right of	au coin de	→	at the corner of
au centre de	→	at the center of	au fond de	→	at the bottom of

LES ADJECTIFS INTERROGATIFS

Interrogative adjectives

Quel is used whenever you want specific information about a noun.

Like other adjective in French, this adjective **Quel** also agrees in number and in gender with the noun it modifies.

Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine plural
Quel	Quelle	Quels	Quelles

Quel is also followed by « être ».

Eg. (*a*) Quel est le problème (m.) ? (**Quel** as problème is masculine and singular)

(*b*) Quelle est la date (f.) ? (**Quelle** as date is feminine and singular)

LES PRONOMS INTERROGATIFS

Interrogative Pronouns

Lequel, lesquels, laquelle, lesquelles are pronouns, which are used in place of a noun. They are used to ask the questions 'Which one?' or 'Which ones?'. They assume the number and gender of the nouns they replace and contract with the prepositions à and de.

Preposition	Masculine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine singular	Feminine plural
	lequel	lesquels	laquelle	lesquelles
à	auquel	auxquels	à laquelle	auxquelles
de	duquel	desquels	de laquelle	desquelles

LES PRONOMS RELATIFS

Relative Pronouns

The Relative Pronoun is used to depend on its grammatical role (such as subject or direct object) within the relative clause, as well as on the gender and number of the antecedent and whether the antecedent represents a human.

SIMPLE RELATIVE PRONOUN

The simple relative pronoun replaces the noun by qui, que, où, dont.

- **Qui** - It is used to replace the subject of the verb. It may represent person or thing (that, who, which).

  Eg. Regarde la fille. Cette fille parle avec ta cousine.

  → Regarde la fille **qui** parle avec ta cousine.

Points to remember

1. If there is a verb/object pronoun immediately after the blank and a preposition before the blank then qui is used, but in case a preposition (de/d') is there immediately before the blank then où is used.
2. If ce precedes the blank and there is a verb or object pronoun immediately after the blank then we use qui.

   Eg. Tout ce qui brille n'est pas or.

- **Que/Qu'** - It is used to replace the direct object of the verb. It may represent person or thing (that, which, whom).

  Eg. C'est un bon roman. J'ai lu plusieurs fois ce roman.

  → C'est un bon roman **que** j'ai lu plusieurs fois.

Points to remember

1. If there is a noun or a subject pronoun immediately after the blank then que is used. **Que** becomes **qu'** if followed by vowel.
2. If **'ce'** precedes the blank and there is a noun or subject pronoun immediately after the blank then we use que/qu'.

   Eg. Récite-moi **ce que** tu as appris.

- **Où** -This relative pronoun is always used to replace place or time (when, where).

  Eg. Tu connais la salle où se passe l'examen.

- **Dont** - It replaces a noun or pronoun (a person or a thing) followed by the preposition 'de' (of which, whose, of whom).

  Eg. On parle beaucoup de ce livre. (Parler de quelque chose)

  C'est un livre **dont** on parle beaucoup.

Points to remember

1. **Dont** will be used if the expressions given below are present anywhere after the blank:

   Some expressions using 'de' - *avoir peur de, écrire de (about), parler de, se servir de, avoir besoin de, douter de, être amoureux de, s'approcher de, se méfier de, se souvenir de, avoir envie de, être content/satisfait/mécontent,* etc.

2. If '**ce**' precedes the blank and the expression given in point 2 is after the blank then we use dont.

   Eg. Elle dit **ce dont** j'ai besoin.

COMPOSED RELATIVE PRONOUN

Le pronom relatif composé (Composed relative pronoun) is also used to join two sentences to make 1 sentence as in simple relative pronoun where **qui, que/qu', dont, où** is used but in composed relative pronoun, prepositions are used with the interrogative pronoun (le pronom interrogatif).

FORMATION

Préposition + Les pronoms interrogatifs



Eg. C'est mon amie **avec laquelle** je vais à l'école.

With the preposition à and de, the contracted article (l'article contracté) will take place with the definite article (l'article défini).

à + le → au	de + le → du
à + les → aux	de + les → des

Eg. C'est un appartement près **duquel** j'habite. (de + le = du)

Pay attention with certain verbs which are followed by the preposition à/de. While using composed relative pronouns, these prepositions must be taken into consideration.

Such verbs are *se servir de, se moquer de, s'occuper de, être + adjective de, avoir besoin de, rêver de, penser à, tenir à, croire à, assister à, songer à, s'habituer à, réfléchir à, intéresser à* etc.

SECTION C

GRAMMAIRE

PLUS QUE PARFAIT

Past Perfect Tense

We use past perfect tense to describe an action which had already been completed before the occurrence of another action in the past.

FORMATION

Conjugation of the verb être/avoir in imparfait + past participle of the main verb

Eg.

PARLER	ALLER
Sub. + imparfait of avoir + past participle	Sub. + imparfait of être + past participle
J'avais parlé	J'étais allé(e)
Tu avais parlé	Tu étais allé(e)
Il avait parlé	Il était allé
Elle avait parlé	Elle était allée
Nous avions parlé	Nous étions allé(e)s
Vous aviez parlé	Vous étiez allé(e)s
Ils avaient parlé	Ils étaient allés
Elles avaient parlé	Elles étaient allées

Eg. Ce soir, les enfants ont mangé (action 2 - passé composé) le gâteau que j'avais fait (action 1 - plus-que-parfait) ce matin.

CHOOSING THE APPROPRIATE PAST TENSE

- **Passé composé:** Passé composé is used to indicate events that have a concrete beginning and ending at some point in the past.
- **Imparfait:** Imparfait is used for actions or events that don't have a definite beginning or end, but happened over a course of time in the past.
- **Plus-que-parfait:** Plus-que-parfait is used in relation with other tenses to show that something occurred at an event earlier point in time, further back in the past.

LES PRONOMS PERSONNELS

Personal pronouns

A pronoun is a word used to replace a noun. It is commonly used to avoid repeating a previously mentioned noun known as the antecedent.

Eg. Il s'appelle Louis. **Il** est étudiant.

The different kinds of pronouns are named according to their grammatical function.

1. Les pronoms sujets (Subject Pronouns)

	Singular	Plural
1st person	Je	Nous
2nd person	Tu	Vous
3rd person masculine	Il	Ils
3rd person feminine	Elle	Elles

2. Les pronoms toniques (Disjunctive Pronouns)

Le pronom tonique is also known as disjunctive pronouns. They are used as subject pronouns when there are multiple subjects which are separated by commas, et or ou, its rules are different from other pronouns.

1. Le pronom tonique is used after the prepositions (**à**, **de**, **par**, **chez**, **avec etc.**).

   Eg. Je vais chez lui.

2. Le pronom tonique is used after **c'est**.

   Eg. Qui est là ? – C'est moi.

3. Le pronom tonique is also used in the comparison after **que**.

   Eg. Tu as plus de travail que lui.

FORMS

	Singular	Plural
1st person	moi (me)	nous (we)
2nd person	toi (you)	vous (you)
3rd person masculine	lui (he/one)	eux (them (m))
3rd person feminine	elle (she/one)	elles (them (f))

4. Le pronom tonique is used with certain verbs/expressions and pronominal verbs followed by a person like *penser à, songer à, faire attention à, être à, tenir à, à + une personne, tenir à quelqu'un, penser à quelqu'un* etc.

   Eg. Tu penses beaucoup à **ta sœur** ? - Oui, je pense beaucoup à **elle**.

5. Le pronom tonique is used with certain verbs and adjectives followed by a person like *avoir besoin de, être content de, être fier de, de + une personne.*

   Eg. (*a*) J'ai beaucoup entendu parler de **cette comédienne**. - J'ai beaucoup entendu parler d'**elle**.

   (*b*) Elle est fière de **François**. - Elle est fière de **lui**.

GENERAL RULES OF PLACING THE PRONOUNS (COD AND COI) IN THE SENTENCES

1. Both the pronouns are placed before the verb.

   Eg. (*a*) Je **le** lirai. (*b*) Il **leur** écrit.

2. With the two verbs, pronouns are always placed before the main verb (i.e. infinitive).

   Eg. (*a*) Il veut **la** manger. (*b*) Je vais **lui** écrire.

3. In positive sentences of imperative (l'impératif-affirmatif), pronouns are placed after the verbs.

   Eg. (*a*) Regarde-**la** ! (*b*) Téléphone-**lui** !

4. In negative sentences of imperative (l'impératif-négatif), pronouns are placed before the verbs.

   Eg. **(*a*)** Ne **la** regarde pas ! **(*b*)** Ne **lui** téléphone pas !

5. While making passé composé, pronouns are placed before the auxiliary être or avoir.

   Eg. **(*a*)** Je **l'**ai lu. **(*b*)** Je **lui** ai téléphoné.

3. Le Pronom COD - Complément d'objet direct (Direct Object Pronouns)

The direct object pronouns replace the noun of a person or a thing. For finding whether it is COD or not, two question words can be asked (QUI ? or QUOI ?) after the verb.

Eg. Vous regardez **la télévision**. (Vous regardez quoi ? La télévision)

Vous **la** regardez.

Points to remember

1. The direct object pronoun (COD) cannot be used with the verbs telling taste or preference (aimer, adorer, détester etc.)

   Eg. J'aime **la soupe** ! = Je **l'**aime ! = J'aime **ça** !

2. If the direct object pronouns (COD) are placed before the auxiliary avoir, accord is used after the past participle.

   Eg. J'ai ecouté **la radio** = Je **l'**ai ecoutée.

3. The pronoun **me** becomes **moi**.

FORMS

	Singular	**Plural**
1st person	me/m' (me)	nous (us)
2nd person	te, t' (you)	vous (you)
3rd person masculine	le/l' (him/it)	les (them)
3rd person feminine	la/l' (her/it)	les (them)

4. Le Pronom COI - Complément d'objet indirect (Indirect Object Pronoun)

1. The indirect object pronoun, i.e. COI, particularly replaced by persons and the verbs followed by the preposition 'à' (parler à, écrire à etc.).
2. For finding COI, one question word can be asked, i.e. À qui ? after the verb.

   Eg. Tu téléphones **à ton ami**. (Tu téléphones à qui ? - Ton ami)

   Tu **lui** téléphones.

Points to Remember

1. There is no accord used in passé composé.
2. The pronoun me becomes moi.

FORMS

	Singular	**Plural**
1st person	me/m' (to me)	nous (to us)
2nd person	te/t' (to you)	vous (to you)
3rd person masculine	lui (to him)	leur (to them (mas))
3rd person feminine	lui (to her)	leur (to them (fem))

PRONOUNS IN IMPERATIVE

There are two kinds of imperatives, affirmative and negative, and the word order is different for each of them.

ORDER OF COD & COI IN AFFIRMATIVE IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

The word order for affirmative commands is different from that of all other verb tenses/moods: any pronouns follow the ve and are connected to it and to each other with hyphens.

Eg. (*a*) Finis-**le** ! (Finish it!)

(*b*) Mangez-**les** ! (Eat them!)

(*c*) Expliquons-**la**-**leur** ! (Let's explain it to them!)

	1	2	3
	le/l'	moi/m'	lui
Verbe	la/l'	toi/t'	leur
	les	nous	
		vous	

Points to remember

1. The pronouns **me** and **te** change to **moi** and **toi**...

   (*a*) Lève-toi ! (Get up!)

   (*b*) Parlez-moi ! (Talk to me!)

   (*c*) Dis-moi ! (Tell me!)

ORDER OF COD & COI IN NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

Negative imperatives are easier because their word order is the same as that of all other simple verb conjugations: any object, reflexive, and/or adverbial pronouns precede the verb and the negative structure surrounds the pronoun(s) + verb:

Eg. Ne finis pas ! (Don't finish!)

Ne **le** finis pas ! (Don't finish it!)

	1	2	3	
	me	le/l'	lui	
ne	te	la/l'	leur	verbe + pas
	se	les		
	nous			
	vous			

PLACEMENT OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT PRONOUNS

You have already learnt the placement of an individual pronoun, but it becomes more complicated when all comes together in 1 sentence. See below the placement of all pronouns together with an example given below:

	1	2	3	
	me	le	lui	
Pronom sujet+ne	te	la	leur	verbe + pas
	nous	l'		
	vous	les		

Eg. **(*a*)** Son ami a presenté sa petite amie à sa mère. - Il **la lui** a présentée.

Son ami is a subject pronoun so it is replaced by 'Il'.

Sa petite amie is a direct object so it is replaced by 'la'.

Sa mère is an indirect object followed by the preposition 'à', so it is replaced by 'lui'.

5. **Complétez l'histoire avec les mots donnés ci-dessous.**

(naissance, était, argent, nommait, nettoyait, ni...ni, avait volé, orphelin, le, lui, monnaie, vivait, l', bonne, tard, grandissaient, pour, refusé, lorsqu')

Autrefois, dans une ville, ... un pauvre garçon s'appelait Amreek qui n'avait .... père .... mère. Il était .... Il habitait avec son oncle et sa tante, son oncle .... très gentil mais sa tante n'était pas .... et elle .... maltraitait. Un jour sa tante a donné la .... au garçon qui se ....'Omar'. Les deux enfants .... ensemble. Omar détestait son cousin et il ne jouait pas avec ....

Quelques jours plus ...., Amreek a demandé à son oncle un peu d'.................... pour acheter quelque chose mais il a .... Quand le garçon .... la maison, il a trouvé une pièce de .... Alors il est allé à la boulangerie .... acheter du pain. .... il rentrait, son oncle .... a aperçu et lui a dit qu'il .... son argent.

6. **Il y aura une très bonne émission de comédie ce soir à la télé. Invitez votre camarade de la voir chez vous.**

SECTION C

GRAMMAIRE

LE PRONOM Y/EN

Pronoun Y/EN

'Y' PRONOUN

The y pronoun replaced by the name of the place which shows **the destination (aller)** or **the situation (être, habiter, rester etc.)** and also when the noun is introduced by the verb following **the preposition 'à'and other prepositions.**

Eg. (*a*) Tu vas **en France** ? - Oui, j'y vais.

(*b*) Elle pense **à ses prochaines vacances**. - Oui, elle **y** pense beaucoup.

(*c*) Il met les fleurs **dans la vase.** - Il **y** met les fleurs.

Points to remember

1. If the noun to be replaced is a person followed by the preposition 'à', disjunctive pronoun is used instead of y pronoun but not always.

   Eg. (*a*) Elle pense **à ses parents**. - Oui, elle pense à **eux**.

   (*b*) Elle pense **à ses parents**. - Oui, elle **y** pense.

In positive statement:

Eg. Va à la plage ! - Vas-y ! not Va-y !

Vas-y ! : It is necessary to add 's' in the 2nd person singular of the regular verbs and **aller** as **y** is also considered as a vowel for its pronunciation.

In negative statement

Eg. N'y va pas !

EN PRONOUN

En pronoun replaces the noun followed by the quantity as in 'l'article partitif.'

Eg. Elle mange **de la soupe** ? - Oui, elle **en** mange.

If the quantity is fixed, it is necessary to place it after the main verb, but in negative we don't repeat the quantity.

Eg. (*a*) Vous mangez **deux pains** ? - Oui, j'**en** mange deux.

(*b*) Vous mangez **deux pains** ? - Non, je n'**en** mange pas.

En pronoun is also used for replacing a noun particularly for things, introduced by the verbs following the preposition 'de' and also for the place which shows the province and origin.

Eg. (*a*) Elle parle **de ses vacances** ? - Oui, elle **en** parle.

(*b*) Tu viens **d'Inde** ? - Oui, j'**en** viens.

Note: If the noun represents the person followed by the preposition **'de', disjunctive pronoun** is used in place of **en**, but not always.

Eg. (*a*) Elle parle **de ses amis** ? - Oui, elle parle d'**eux**.

(*b*) Elle parle **de ses amis** ? - Oui, elle **en** parle.

RULES OF PLACING THE PRONOUN (Y/EN) IN THE SENTENCES

1. Both the pronouns are placed before the verb.

   Eg. (*a*) Il y va.

   (*b*) J'**en** mange.

2. With the two verbs, pronouns are always placed before the main verb. (i.e. infinitive)

   Eg. (*a*) Tu peux **y** aller.

   (*b*) Je vais **en** manger.

3. In positive sentences of imperative (l'impératif-affirmatif), both the pronouns are placed after the verb but it is necessary to add 's' in the 2nd person singular of the regular verbs and 'aller' as y and e are the vowels.

   Eg. (*a*) Vas-y !

   (*b*) Parles-**en** !

4. In negative sentences of imperative (l'impératif-négatif), pronouns are placed before the verbs.

   Eg. (*a*) N'**y** regarde pas !

   (*b*) N'**en** prenez pas !

5. While making passé composé, pronouns are placed before the auxiliary être or avoir.

   Eg. (*a*) J'y ai pensé.

   (*b*) Ils **en** ont eu.

ORDER OF ALL PRONOUNS FOR NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE

	1	2	3	4	5	
	me	le/l'	lui	y	en	
	te	la/l'				verbe+pas
Ne	se	les	leur			
	nous					
	vous					

The word order for affirmative commands is different from that of all other verb tenses/moods: any pronoun following the verb is connected to it and to each other with hyphens.

Eg. (*a*) Vas-y !

(*b*) Mangez-**les** !

(*c*) Expliquons-**la**-**leur** !

ORDER OF ALL PRONOUNS FOR AFFIRMATIVE IMPERATIVE

	1	2	3	4	5
	le/l'	moi/m'	lui	y	en
	la/l'	toi/t'			
Verbe	les	nous	leur		
		vous			

Points to remember

The pronouns **me** and **te** change to **moi** and **toi**...

Eg. (*a*) Lève-**toi** !

(*b*) Parlez-**moi** !

...unless they are followed by **y** and **en** in which case they contract to **m'** and **t'**.

Eg. (*a*) Va-**t'en** !

(*b*) Faites-**m'y** penser !

When a 'tu' command is followed by the pronouns **y** or **en**, the final **s** is not dropped from the verb conjugation:

Eg. (*a*) Vas-**y** !

(*b*) Parles-**en** !

PLACEMENT OF PRONOUNS

You have already learnt the placement of an individual pronoun, but it becomes more complicated when all comes together in 1 sentence. See below the placement of all pronouns together with an example given below:

	1	2	3	4	5	
	me	le	lui	y	en	
	te	la	leur			
Pronom sujet+ne	nous	l'				verbe+pas
	vous	les				

SECTION C

GRAMMAIRE

LES ADJECTIFS DEMONSTRATIFS

Demonstrative Adjectives

A demonstrative adjective is used to point out someone or something.

Masculin singulier	**ce** (this/that)
Masculin singulier (voyelle ou 'h' mute)	**cet** (this/that)
Féminin singulier	**cette** (this/that)
Masculin/Féminin pluriel	**ces** (these/those)

LES PRONOMS DEMONSTRATIFS

Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns replace a specific noun in order to avoid repeating it. They agree in gender and number with the nouns they replace. They are in 2 formes i.e. simple (*simples*) and composed (*composés*)

SIMPLE FORM

Masculin singulier	**celui** (the one)
Féminin singulier	**celle** (the one)
Masculin pluriel	**ceux** (the ones)
Féminin pluriel	**celles** (the ones)
Neutre	**ce/ça** (it, this, these)

COMPOSED FORM

-ci and **là** are added to the demonstrative pronouns to indicate nearness or farness like the distinction between this one and that one.

When there is a verb after the blank or when the sentence finishes with the blank, 'ci' and 'là' are used. If there is prepositional phrase, relative clause, or particles (qui/que/dont/de etc..) immediately after the blank then -ci/-là will not be used.

Masculin singulier	**celui-ci** (this one)	**celui-là** (that one)
Féminin singulier	**celle-ci** (this one)	**celle-là** (that one)
Masculin pluriel	**ceux-ci** (these one)	**ceux-là** (those one)
Féminin pluriel	**celles-ci** (these one)	**celles-là** (those one)
Neutre	**ceci** (this)	**cela/ça** (that)

Eg. **(*a*)** Je prends cette cravate-ci pas **celle-là**.

(*b*) Tu prends cette cravate. Non, je prends **celle** de Pierre.

Ceci (this) and **cela** (that) are invariable demonstrative pronouns. They refer to things that cannot have specific gender assigned to them like ideas or statements. **Ça** is used in familiar or conversational style in place of 'cela' for emphasis.

Note: Before the verb 'être' or when there is a relative pronoun after the blank, then either **ce/c'** or **ça** can be used. When être isn't the verb then use **cela** and **ça**.